

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
CHAZALIN & CO.
MAKERS
FRENCH
PRESERVES
IMPORTERS
6, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

St. GEORGE'S
BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailors.

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 13,820

號九廿月一十年六零百九千一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906

日四十月十年六

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month

SHERRIES.

PALE FINO:
Cande de Torres Cabrera ... \$12.00.
DINNER SHERRY:
Cande de Torres Cabrera ... 16.00.
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 2, DUDDELL STREET.

Intimations. WHO'S WHO IN THE FAR EAST.

THE
ONLY BOOK OF REFERENCE
WHICH GIVES
BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE
PROMINENT MEN OF
THE FAR EAST
IS NOW ON SALE
Price ... \$10.
FORWARDED TO ANY ADDRESS.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE PUBLISHERS—
S. GUYEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 10, 1906.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
ST. ANDREW'S STAKES to be run for
on SATURDAY next, 1st December,
1906. Open to all Subscription Grantees of
this Season 1906-7. Distance Half a mile,
weight 10 Stone, 7 lbs. Native Riders
allowed. Entrance Fee \$10, to go to the
Winner. Second Pony to save his stake.
The Saddle Ball will be rung at 7 o'clock
a.m. and the Race will be started at 7.30.
By Order.
T. Y. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, November 27, 1906. 2281

LOST.
A GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET,
with fine Oblong Turquoise, between
Kowloon Wharf and lower Peak Tram
Station or Happy Valley and Robinson
Road.
Finder will be Rewarded on returning
same to the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wynd-
ham Street.
Hongkong, November 28, 1906. 2276

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL

HAVE SECURED
MR. K. LEVERING'S HIGH-CLASS
VAUDEVILLE COY.,
FOR
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT
ONLY.
1st DECEMBER.
Commencing at 8 p.m. Sharp.

Professor DALMAIN (Conjuror & Magician).
H. KANE (Recent Comedy).
J. SAWYER (Specialty Dancer).
MASTER E. STROUVER (Charming Boy
Soprano).
T. WILLIAMS (Billed Vocalist).
H. KELLY (Character Comedian).
M. OAKLEY ("Coster" Comedian).
J. TAYLOR (Banjoist).
and
Professor Z. ASHLEY (The Modern Vulcan)
in a Sensational Balancing Act.

WELSH RABBIT AND REVERBERATIONS
at Moderate Charges during the evening.
ADMISSION:
Front Seats 50 Cents.
Back Rows 25 Cents.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL
(Late Hotel Metropole).
Hongkong, November 27, 1906. 2286

FOR SALE OR HIRE.
JUST ARRIVED a large Consignment
of ENGLISH MADE BICYCLES, &c.
Monthly payment system can be arranged.
THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.,
No. 3, ARDENAL STREET,
Hongkong, November 15, 1906. 2183

CARMICHAEL AND
OLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS,
RAILWAY ENGINEERS ATTACHED TO.
TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.
P. A. Code.
Telegraphic Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 282.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS:
KOWLOON BAY.
OFFICES & STORES:
No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. POWAN, 2,398 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,290 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Louisa.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m.
(Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday, excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,393 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m. Sunday Special Ex-
cursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 a.m. and a Second Departure about 7 p.m.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. On Saturdays a
Second Departure about 7.30 p.m. On Sundays at 3 p.m. (See Special Express).

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamilton.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. NAINAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the —
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONG KONG, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.



MAGISTRACY.
A MEETING OF HIS MAJESTY'S
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be
held at the Magistrate's Office, at 2.15 p.m., on
TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1906, for
the purpose of considering the following
application under the Liquor Licences Or-
dinance, 1895, viz.:—
From one LOUIS MAYOR, Loco for a
publiken's licence to sell by retail
intoxicating liquors on premises
numbered 149 and 150, Queen's
Road, Central, under the sign of
"The Star Hotel".
F. A. HAZFELD,
Police Magistrate.
Hongkong, November 23, 1906. 2259

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905,
£27,537,119.
Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000
Paid-up Capital £2,587,500 0 0
I—Fire Funds £3,388,791 19 8
II—Life & Annuity Funds £15,762,433 8 6
£17,837,119 8 1
Reversion Fire Branches £,061,044 19 8
" Life & Annuity (Branches) £,173,408 19 19
£,234,453 19 6
The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
Extra Cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, August 27, 1906. 1961

LESSONS IN ENGLISH.
BY ENGLISH LADY.
Please apply
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, November 27, 1906. 2282

TUITION.
MR. L. A. DE GRACA has discovered a
New Method which enables him to
teach the MANIPULATIONS OF BAYON in six
months. Also gives Lessons on Violin and
Guitar. Terms moderate. Address 63,
ELGIN STREET,
Hongkong, October 23, 1906. 2094

NOTIFICATION.
TENDERS will be received at the Office
of the Undersigned until 12 o'clock
on SATURDAY, February 10th, 1907, for
the construction of a REINFORCED CONCRETE
WHARF 1170 feet in length, containing
approximately one hundred and fifty thou-
sand cubic feet of superstructure, four
REINFORCED CONCRETE 4 STORY COCKPENS
each 300 feet by 100 feet, a TRANSIT SHED
and other works. Plans, specifications and
other information for those desiring to
tender will be ready on DECEMBER 10th,
1906.
DAVIS & THOMAS,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
10, THE BUND, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, November 22, 1906. 2243

DENTAL SURGEON
G. DE PERINDORGE.
DIPLOMA: PARIS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
HOTEL MANSIONS,
PEDDER STREET,
Hongkong, June 1, 1906. 1149

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
LIMITED.
JUST RECEIVED
GILLETTE SAFETY
RAZORS, MANDARIN
RAZORS
WITH EXTRA BLADES.
NEW PERFUMERY,
&c. &c., &c.

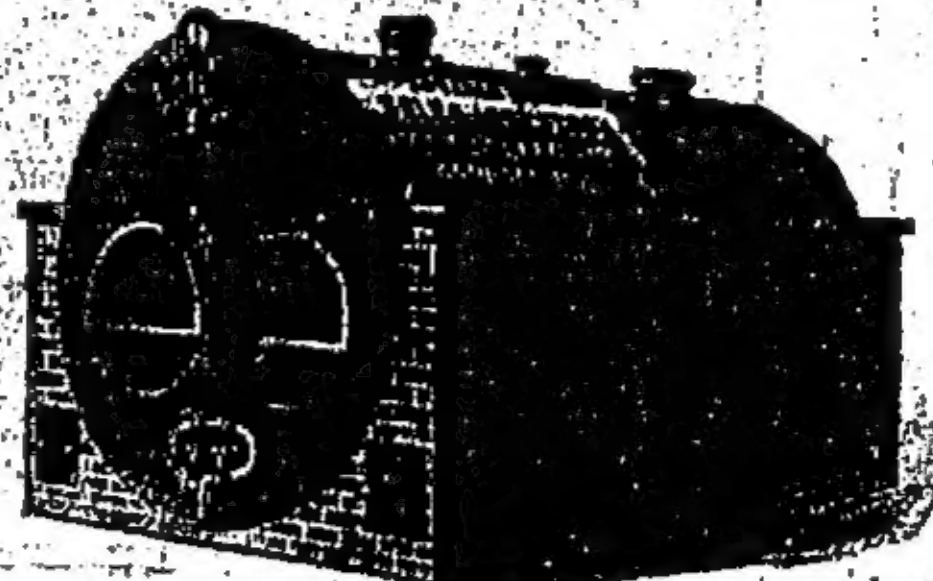
CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,
No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

YEE SHING.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
SAIL AND FLAG
MAKER.
No. 122, 2nd Floor,
DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, November 7, 1906. 2157

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED (SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES
WITH
BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.



ESTIMATES GIVEN
FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.
OR SUPPLIED IN
Bags of 1 cwt. each.
Office: 6, DES VOEUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

DRESS SHIRTS
—\$16.50 THE HALF DOZEN.
WHITE KID GLOVES
\$1.25 PER PAIR.
DRESS TIES COLLARS
\$1.00 PER DOZEN. \$4.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, November 27, 1906. 2040

10 PER
CENT
DISCOUNT.
IN consequence of the favourable exchange now ruling, we beg to notify our
PATRONS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that until further notice,
Our Prices for Wines and Spirits will be reduced 10 per cent,
as from the 1st NOVEMBER.

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, November 15, 1906. 2193

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Consistent by Winston Churchill ... \$2.25
Smyth of Kewton by Anthony Hope 1.75
The White Plumes by Navarre, S.R. 1.75
Crockett ... 1.75
Dispatched by Pierre's oil ... 1.75
I Will Repay by Baroness Orczy ... 1.75
Her Grace at Bay by Haddon Hill 1.75
The Cruise of the Dasher, by Jack ... 1.75
London ... 1.75
Sins Strong, by Irving Bacheller ... 1.75
The Call of the Blood, by R. ... 1.75
Hichens ... 1.75
A Princess of Vascovy, by John ... 1.75
Oxenham ... 1.75
The Computer Stroke, by A. Peck ... 1.75
The Car of Destiny, by G. R. and ... 1.75
A. M. Williamson ... 1.75
Out of the Running, by A. and G. ... 1.75
Askew ... 1.75
The Shadow of the Lord, by Mrs ... 1.75
Hugh Fraser ... 1.75
MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE,
Cheap edition, 2 Vols., 750.
THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN XMAS
CARDS FOR PRIVATE GREETINGS.
RICE PAPER CARDS, 1/6. PINK
ENGLISH VERSE.
JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FANCY CALENDARS.

FOR SALE.
3 WOODEN LIGHTERS.
Length 30 ft.
Breadth 10 ft.
Depth 9 ft.
Capacity 20 tons.
Complete for delivery within 5 weeks
from this date.
Plan, Specification and particulars from
O. E. WARREN & CO.,
30, DES VOEUX ROAD,
and
HOO CHEONG WO CO.,
51 & 52, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, November 5, 1906. 2147

CHEE WING & CO.
28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.
DEALERS IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.
STEEL GLEDDERS and TEES
CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.
Suitable for
SHIP, ENGINEERS and HOUSE BUILDERS.
1224

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.70 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BALL SEASON, 1906.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
ALL NEWEST NOVELTIES
FOR
BOTH DAY AND EVENING WEAR.
7 & 9, Pedder Street.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRA.
E. HAYNES, Manager.

HOTEL BALTIMORE LATE HOTEL AMERICA 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED.
AIRY ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.
TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to THE MANAGER. 1153

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Almonds and Creams, Chocolate Biscuits,
Mexican and Milk Chocolate.
PASCALL'S BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEE.
RICHMOND MIXTURE. BURNED ALMONDS.
Sugared Almonds. Mixed Fruit Pastilles.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES IN FANCY BOXES.

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER (Ice House Lane).

TYPHOON PICTURE POSTCARDS
NOW ON SALE.
ALSO THE TYPHOON ALBUM, WITH A COMPLETE
SERIES OF OVER 50 SCENES.
Hongkong, November 27, 1906. 1120

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
GOODS SIMPLY GIVEN AWAY.
GENUINE FINISHING UP OF
LONDON HOUSE.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF SALE.
Hongkong, November 1, 1906. 1230

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 425

V. O. S.

and
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR
ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

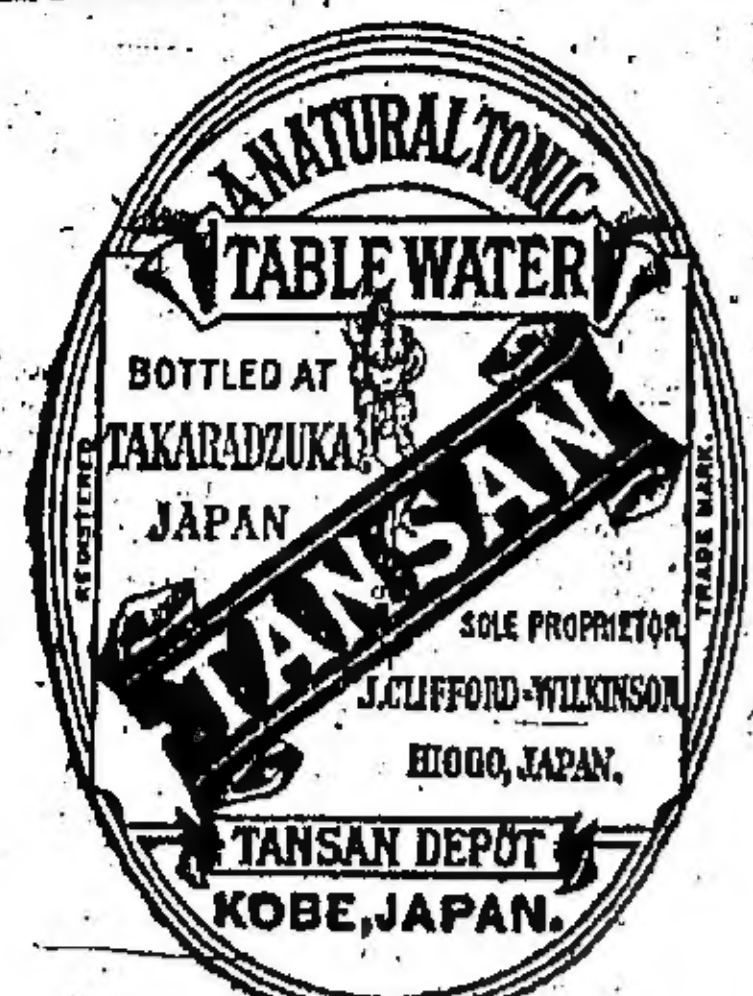
A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Reprinted from the CHINA MAIL.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office
Wyndham Street.

Price... .. \$1.00

THE ORIGINAL



BOTTLED BY THE
CLIFFORD-WILKINSON
Tansan Mineral Water
Co., Ltd,
HONG KONG
THE FAVOURITE MINERAL
WATER.

Per Case of 48 Pints \$6.50
Per Dozen Pints \$1.70
Per Case of 144 Pints \$2.50
Per Dozen Pints \$1.15

GINGER ALE

Experts Testify That

TANSAN

GINGER ALE

IN THE WORLD.

PER CASE 48 PINTS \$7.75
PER DOZEN PINTS 1.95
PER CASE 144 PINTS 2.50
PER DOZEN PINTS 1.80

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

5% DISCOUNT ALLOWED

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

POWELL'S

GENT'S DEPARTMENT
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SMART

BOWLER HATS

\$4.50, \$7.00, \$8.50.

MADE BY

G L Y N,
OLD-BOND STREET.

POWELL'S

'Opposite the Clock Tower.'

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBANI, 11 & 12, Clement's

Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4, LONDON.

S. C. BARNETT, 68 Gracechurch St.,

E.C. 4, LONDON & GOSWOLD, 15 St. Bride

St., E.C. 4, LONDON, HENDY & CO., 81,

Oxford Street, E.C. 2, WILKS, Ltd., 181,

Fleet Street, E.C. 4, ROBERT WATSON,

150, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, MURPHY & CO.,

11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C. 4, D. J. KRYMER & CO., 1, Whitefriars

St., E.C. 4, MATHESON & CHOWATZKE,

10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C. 4, MATHESON & CO., 22, Glasshouse St.,

Regent St., W.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYNARD,

FAY & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange

Bateliere, Paris. The Rev. Dr. HART,

D.D., 13 Rue Vienne, Paris.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELICAL

MISSION, 62, West 2nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-

bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE

AGENTS, Colombo.

The SAVOY,

LIMITED.

WE WILL REMAIN

OPEN

TILL 9 p.m.

ON

St Andrew's

Evening...

THE SAVOY, Ltd.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HONGKONG.

THE

'OVERLAND'

CHINA MAIL.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TELEGRAMS,

LOCAL NEWS,

etc., etc.

THE

BEST PAPER

FOR POSTING TO FRIENDS

AT HOME.

To be obtained at "The China

Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham

Street.

XMAS GIFTS.

JUST received a Large and Fine Assort-

ment of

JAPANESE XMAS and NEW YEAR

CARDS, and CALENDARS, &c.

Most Suitable for POSTING to EUROPE.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Inspection Solicited.

I. NAKAZAWA,

7, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong, October 24, 1906. 2052

THE WELDON HOUSE,

LIMITED.

ARE SHOWING

LADIES' JAPANESE EMBROIDER-

ED MORNING GOWNS AND

JACKETS, HATS (Paris Model) of the

latest Fashion, also XMAS GOODS

including TOM SMITH'S ORACKERS,

TOYS, &c., &c.

Every Convenience in the

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

HATS remodelled and made to Order.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

10, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, November 21, 1906. 2061

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED.

Have established a reputation
of over 11 years as First-
Class PIANO MANU-
FACTURERS and are
now able to supply Pianos
unsurpassed for perfec-
tion of TONE and TOUCH
and they are not affected
by any Climate.

PRICES FROM

\$340.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

LEADING EUROPEAN

MANUFACTURERS.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

YORK BUILDINGS, CHATEAU ROAD.

Hongkong, October 9, 1906. 18



A. S. WATSON

& Co., Ltd.

REDUCED

PRICES.

We beg to invite your attention

to our Price List which is

now being sent out. Please

apply for a copy if you

have not already received

one.

THE REDUCED PRICES

which take effect as from

the 15th instant will be

found to compare favour-

ably with those of other

stores in the Colony,

whether European or

Chinese.

WE have also just issued

separately a new Wine List

with prices based on rate

of Exchange now ruling,

reference to which will

show that Substantial

Reductions have been

made.

All Prices are now strictly

net.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Established A. D. 1841.

BIRTH.
TAKARAZUKA, "University
Road, B. 10, Liverpool, on 30th October,
1906, the wife of Mr. J. A. TAKARAZUKA, of a
Daughter.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture, &c., at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's

Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Drives Materials,

Chiffon, &c., at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's

Sales Rooms.

Miscellaneous.

9 p.m.—St. Andrew's Hall at City Hall.

Goods per Andrusch und delivered after

this date subject to rent.

Goods per Loring und delivered after

5 p.m. on this date will be landed.

Goods per Naur und cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, December 1—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Ar-

ticles, at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's

Sales Rooms.

8 p.m.—Concert at Belle View Hotel.

SUNDAY, December 2—

Goods per Andrusch und delivered after

this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, December 3—

9 p.m.—Dance at City Hall.

2.45 p.m.—Lectures at Victoria Hospital.

Goods per Folger und delivered after

this date at 4 p.m. will be subject to

rent and landing charges.

TUESDAY, December 4—

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of His Majesty's

Justices of Peace at Magistrate

5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital in St. John's

Cathedral.

Goods per Naur und delivered after this

date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, December 6—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Fine Art

Curios & Embroideries, &c., at Mr.

Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

Goods per Doh und cleared at 4 p.m. on

this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, December 11—

8 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property

at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales

Rooms.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906.

IS CHOU FU ANTI-FOREIGN?

WHEN it was announced that Viceroy

Shum was to be succeeded by Chou Fu

great satisfaction was expressed by

foreigners both here and at Canton.

This was partly attributable no doubt

to the fact that Shum had succeeded in

making himself so unpopular that it

was felt that any change would be for

the better. But Chou Fu was also

thought to be acceptable on his past

reputation. Foreigners remembered

that while he was acting as Governor

General of Liang-Kiang he had been

accused of showing undue preference

to foreigners. This increased the con-

fidence which was felt that the sub-

stitution of Chou Fu for the openly

hostile Shum would not only be bene-

ficial to the native residents of the

Two Kwang but would also lead to an

improvement in the mutual relations

between the provincial officials and

foreigners. His Excellency has not

been in office sufficiently long to show

whether these anticipations have been

justified or not. But almost the last

public act of His Excellency before

leaving Shanghai scarcely seemed to

show a pro-foreign bias. He memo-

rialized the Throne urging that a Mart

should be established to the north of

Shanghai. The establishment of a

Mart was a Chinese euphemism for

checking the growth of the foreign

settlement. Those whose anti-foreign

leanings tend to overlook the many

advantages which residents—Chinese

as well as foreign—enjoy by living

under the rule of the Municipal author-

ities are anxious to restrict the growth

of the foreign settlement. They de-

cided that the best method to accom-

plish this was to establish a ring of

Chinese municipalities around the

settlement. But while the officials

were anxious to present the natural

and legitimate growth of the

area administered by foreigners, the

Chinese merchants refrained from

giving the scheme any practical sup-

port. It was not until several un-

successful efforts had been made to create

a public agitation for the creation of

a Chinese municipality to the north

that Chou Fu decided to petition the

Throne. The establishment of the

municipality is estimated to cost some-

thing over 200,000 taels and His

Excellency suggested that this money

should be provided by the Imperial

Government. The fact that the mer-

chants declined to find such a small

sum in itself sufficient to show that

the agitation was engineered solely by

officials. Our contemporary, the North

China Daily News is jubilant because

"much of the motive power in the

recent agitations to exploit Chapel

(the area to the north of Shanghai)

was provided by Viceroy Chou Fu and

his protégé Tsai Hsi Naiping. The

latter has accompanied His Excellency

to Canton, and it is more than

probable that all his pet schemes are

in abeyance, if not actually exploded."

It does not seem very clear from this

whether Chou Fu or Hsi Naiping is

supposed to be more tainted with

anti-foreignism, but this episode will

redouble the interest with which we

watch developments down at Canton.

Let us trust that Chou Fu has

abandoned the foolish standpoint that

anything that is good for the foreigner

must necessarily be bad for China and

has developed the rational belief that

generally speaking their interests are

identical.

What has become of Cuba? Only

a few weeks since the cable-man was

raining news about that distressful

country upon us as if he considered

that all our waking and most of our

sleeping thoughts were centred upon

the fate of the Cubans. By his insis-

tence he certainly did succeed in evok-

ing some mild interest but just when

everyone began to wonder what was

going to happen he shut down on

Cuban news. American marines were

being landed when we got our last

news but what they are doing now is

a problem which the cable-man does

not seem disposed to settle for us.

This draws attention to one of the

failings of the gentlemen who despatch

cable news. They seldom bother

about continuity

A NOTABLE BANKRUPTCY.

Chung Shun Koo's Affairs.

The bankruptcy action regarding Chung Shun Koo was again before His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) this morning.

Dealing with the motions which have already been argued, His Lordship said that the unfortunate debtor had been the victim of a perfect comedy of errors, which up to the time of the action with Ho Tung were of his own making, but afterwards were made by his opponents. Having already seen the debtor in the witness box His Lordship was not at all surprised to be told by the Trustee that he seemed unable to take charge of his affairs. The view taken by His Lordship of the debtor's application was one that was not supported by either Counsel and this added to the intricacy of the case. Assuming that Ho Tung was a secured creditor at the time he proved his debt, he swore that he had no security, stating subsequently that the fact that he was secured had slipped his memory and also that of his solicitor. He subsequently asked to be relieved from his inadvantage and the order was made. The Chief Justice was willing to accept the plea of inadvantage by the debtor but the debtor was justified in asking for further evidence with regard to Ho Tung's inadvantage, who was not entitled to relief if his inadvantage had been detrimental to the debtor. After dealing with the authorities on the law in that respect His Lordship said that if a secured creditor proved his debt and voted to the detriment of the debtor he would be held to have abandoned his security, but he was disposed to add unless the thing could be straightened. In this case Ho Tung voted for his debt, the special resolution would have been carried. The Official Receiver wrote at the end of his minutes: "Resolved as follows (Mr. Bailey, sitting for Ho Tung dissenting) that the debtor's proposition be accepted. In order to be a special resolution it must have been voted for by three-fourths of the number and value of those persons present and entitled to vote. Of those entitled to vote some were not allowed to do so on account of being unrepresented by proxies, but the special resolution conditions would have been satisfied had Ho Tung voted only in respect to his unsecured debt. The trustee was appointed on September 18 and immediately proceeded as if the requirements of section 18, sub-section 2 had not been fulfilled. This was expressly referred to by Mr. Lowe; the scheme of composition mentioned by Mr. Lowe is that of the meeting on August 3, which he says, was not voted for by three-fourths in value and number of those entitled to vote; that was a wrong point of view. Mr. Lowe proceeded to explain why he could not accept the scheme which the debtor put forward, but I cannot see that the first scheme would be objected to on the same ground, for there Mr. Lowe refers to the second scheme. He objects that the deposit in the bank was not guaranteed, but that does not apply to the first scheme, wherein 20 per cent was to be paid by the debtor's brother in the month of August. With reference to the allegations that the debtor did not disclose his entire property and that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting information from him, what the Chief Justice said during the argument must not be taken to indicate that he intended to palliate his conduct but that the time had not arrived to deal with it. Ho Tung's vote prevented the scheme from going to the second stage and it was therefore impossible to allow him to amend his proof unless the hardship could be rectified; the costs incidental to the application would be paid by Ho Tung. The Chief Justice dealt with the reasons for considering him to be a secured creditor, and went on to point out that it would be for him to prove the remainder of his debt, assuring the value of his co-creditor. He (Ho Tung) had valued that at \$19,500. An order would, therefore, be made that his first proof must be reduced by that amount and costs paid by him. The first resolution would, therefore, now be a special resolution and the second meeting would have to be held; the order to stand in abeyance until the motion for the expunging of certain creditor's debts be dealt with.

His Lordship then dealt with Sir Henry Berkeley's order to expunge the proofs of certain creditors unless they submitted further evidence in substantiation of their claims. These creditors, he said, were all along assumed to be recalcitrant because they declined to comply with the trustee's request, because they had already had their proofs admitted by the Official Receiver; this was strictly legal. Where mistakes had been made by the Official Receiver it was not usual for the Court to press heavily upon him; he had failed in his duty that was all. After the Trustee had been appointed the Official Receiver handed over all the papers to him in the possession and the Trustee assumed that the fourteen days allowed by law in which to accept, reject, or call for further evidence in support of claims commenced from that date, but that was not so. A proof was received when it had not left the creditor's hands and had been taken by the Official Receiver or Trustee. The Official Receiver and Trustee were used in the alternative in the Ordinance. Some of the proofs in the present action were received by the Official Receiver and others by the Trustee and either of them might have called upon the recalcitrant for further evidence. There was nothing in the Ordinance, however, to allow the Trustee to call for further evidence on those proofs admitted by the Official Receiver. The Chief Justice accepted Sir Henry Berkeley's argument

that the Trustee succeeded in title to the Official Receiver, but the successor in title could not exercise for a second time the power his predecessor had already exercised. The Trustee had to exercise his power of investigation for the benefit of the creditors collectively, but once that right had been exercised the individual creditor was entitled to protection. If a new Official Receiver had been appointed could he revise his predecessor's actions? asked the Chief Justice. "No, nor could the Trustee. The Chief Justice then dealt with the English law regarding expunging and after quoting authorities said that he would regard the present motion as a motion to expunge. It would be advisable, he concluded for the Trustee to consider as to which of the creditors he would proceed against.

Sir Henry Berkeley said they desired to test the debt of Chan On Ping, \$23,000, and asked that an issue be drawn up by the Court putting the creditor in the position of a plaintiff suing for the amount. The Chief Justice did not think such a course could be followed; he agreed with Sir Henry that the debt required investigation as to its legality, but not as to fact. Before facts could be gone into a prima facie case must be made out.

Mr. Blake submitted that once a proof was admitted the creditor was in the position of a judgment creditor and that if the judgment was to be set aside the opponents to the judgment must bring forward definite evidence, not mere supposition. If this issue were set down between the creditor and the estate and the creditor won, the costs would come out of the estate and the funds from which he hoped to get his debt paid would be depleted. It was a case of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The Chief Justice—I think the debt must be investigated to see whether it is good in law. I might be a contract for difference, or a time bargain; in one it would be valid in the other invalid.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The facts must be gone into and the burden is on the creditor, the claimant, to prove his case; if the burden lay on the Trustee, to disprove he could never do so.

The Chief Justice—It is for the Trustee to make out a prima facie case as to that.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We contend that this claim is on the face of it doubtful.

The Chief Justice—But I cannot let people in for heavy costs simply on supposition.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Then this Court will deliver a learned judgment on a contract which may not in fact exist.

The Chief Justice—If you can show me grounds for your contention I will agree with you.

After further argument the point was reserved for consideration by the Chief Justice.

Sir Henry Berkeley moved to disclaim a lease entered into between the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company and debtor and also for the return of \$7,500 deposit paid in respect to certain conditions being fulfilled.

Sir Henry explained that the lease was for ten years and in September this year, after being appointed trustee, Mr. Lowe gave verbal notice to his solicitor, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon (who also represented the Land Company) that he intended to disclaim with respect to the lease. The debtor had not entered into occupation on the due date. As no reply was received within seven days it was contended that the notice had been accepted; notice to a solicitor was notice to a client. The \$7,500 was paid as a deposit for the performance of certain conditions, the necessity for which had since lapsed.

An argument as to the law of bankruptcy in force in the Colony occupied considerable time.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that in Mr. Lowe's affidavit he said that on September 14 he intended that he intended to disclaim the lease. His course he would apply to the Court for leave. On that point, he contended, Mr. Lowe knew that he would have to apply to the Court for leave to disclaim, and Mr. Pollock contended that the disclaimer could not take effect until the leave had been granted. It could not be retrospective, as the Trustee's Counsel claimed.

The Chief Justice—Would that not impose a hardship? Supposing the Trustee gave adequate notice and then applied to the Court for leave, would that not date from the time notice was given?

Mr. Pollock argued that it would not; no disclaimer was to be effective until the leave of the Court had been obtained. Any notice to claim prior to that leave was futile.

Where a solicitor acted for two parties and A came to him and said—"Send this notice to B, the solicitor would be acting for both. Even if notice was taken to have been given by Mr. Lowe to the Land Company it would not become effective until leave had been obtained. The premises were ready for occupation on October 1 and rent to date should be allowed as a condition precedent to the disclaimer being allowed. Other accounts were due to the Land Company in getting the premises altered to suit a tenant now in occupation. The \$7,500 should be held by the Land Company as a fund to provide for the losses between the terms which may be received and the contract rent \$2,400 per month; they were entitled to keep the bankruptcy open until the lease had expired.

The Chief Justice—Keep it open for 10 years?

Mr. Pollock—Technically, yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If the lease was one for 99 years? (laughter).

Mr. Pollock—Of course, it is usually a matter of arrangement.

Sir Henry Berkeley contended that nothing could be deducted from the security excepting what was actually due at the present time. The security could not be held after a disclaimer for future contingencies.

Judgment was reserved on the motion.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY BENEFITS A CITY COUNCILMAN AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Egan, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in its action there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle. For sale by all chemists and druggists."

SALVAGE WORK.

The "Fronde" Refloated.

The vast amount of damage done by the typhoon of September 18 on the harbour is being slowly repaired. The work is of immense dimensions and will, when completed, represent a bill running into many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Ever since the weather became calm enough to commence salvage work the salvage steamer "Protector," which fortunately happened to be in the harbour at the time of the typhoon, has been working like a giant amongst the crippled ships and with the most satisfactory results. She has not yet made a failure and her latest achievement in refloating the French destroyer "Fronde" is a highly creditable one.

The "Fronde," it will be remembered, was driven on to the Praya near the Torpedo Depot at Kowloon, where the "S. P. Hitchcock" was piled up, and looked for a long time as if she would be a total loss. However the "Protector," after getting through with the *Macao Steamboat Company's* boats turned her attention to the damaged Frenchman, and to-day had the satisfaction of taking her safely round to the Kowloon Dock. With the aid of junks and stout ropes the "Protector," after patching the destroyer up and pumping her out with powerful pumps, managed to haul the "Fronde" off the bottom, where she had settled down very firmly during the nine or ten weeks that she has been there. The "Fronde" is a badly battered and knocked about ship, repairs, if undertaken, will amount to little less than reconstruction. However what is to become of the destroyer will probably not be decided until after a very thorough survey is made.

The German steamer "Petrarch" still remains alongside the Kowloon wharves, sitting quite comfortably on top of several lighters laden with all descriptions of cargo.

The American steamer "Sorsogon," which sank alongside the Kowloon Docks, also still remains on the bottom and the task of raising is proving to be a very difficult one indeed, contrary to early expectations.

With the Kwong steamer, whose funeral has been sticking above water near the Kowloon Ferrywharf since the typhoon, the Chinese appear to be meeting with no success whatever. Indeed there now is a very fair prospect of her becoming a total wreck as her position is worse than it was a month ago. The Chinese sub-contractor who undertook to raise the steamer for \$11,000 is already reported to have expended over that sum.

SPORTING.

Football.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' DEFEAT HONGKONG CLUB.

Yesterday afternoon an association football match was played between the Hongkong Club and the Royal Engineers, resulting in a win for the Royal Engineers by two goals to nil. The teams were:—

HONGKONG: goal, H. O. Gray; backs, Ironside and Hickling; halves, Hall, Vernon and Livesey; forwards, Morris, Codley, Atkinson, Western and Battiscombe.

ROYAL ENGINEERS: Goal, Drummond; backs, Beardsmore and Enwood; halves, Hamblin, Appleby and Corp. Appleby; forwards, Bull, Davies, Heatley, Lt. Ogle and Turner.

The Royal Engineers took charge of the game from the outset and after a few minutes play, in which the Royal Engineers had the best of it, the first goal was scored by Heatley, who sent in a fast low shot which went into the net right in the centre.

Another chance was given to the Royal Engineers by Hickling fouling, but Gray easily cleared his line and Appleby headed behind the line. The Club showed up for a brief spell just after this, Atkinson taking the ball along well to past half-way.

In attempting to pass to Battiscombe, Beardsmore robbed him of the ball and sent it back to the R. E.'s forwards. Gray was called upon to save several times in succession and succeeded in doing so, one shot by Davies being particularly hard. Heatley made another attempt at goal shortly afterwards, which Gray just punched out and the same player (Heatley) returned him another, but this time the ball went over the bar.

The Royal Engineers' backs, Enwood and Beardsmore, were playing splendidly and during the first half the Club's forwards only got past them twice and on each occasion they failed to get into the back's relieved. Again the R. E.'s made a good attack ending in Heatley shooting and Gray again saved, conceding a corner in doing so, and from the kick nothing resulted.

After half time the Club began to play up for a brief term, but it was only on sufferance for the Royal Engineers ran all round them and simply played with the team as a whole. Occasionally the Club's halves and backs showed out well, particularly Ironside, but in every department of the game the Club were beaten, excepting perhaps at goal. Gray did excellent work there but the Royal Engineers' goalkeeper had a very soft position and was never troubled.

Just before the finish of the game the second and last goal was scored, again by Heatley.

Davies for the Royal Engineers had hard luck in not scoring. He sent in several excellent attempts but as often Gray saved.

The R. E.'s backs were the pick of the team; both played so well that it is hardly possible to choose between them. The team around in a good one, and is possessed of plenty of pace, this is where the Club failed, for when they did chance to get ahead they could not run fast enough to keep them.

STUDIES IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

SCIENCE.

VIII.

Last evening in the Union Church the Rev. O. H. Hickling gave the eighth lecture in this series, dealing with Sin and Salvation. He spoke as follows: In Christian Science the standard of moral conduct is substantially the same as that which the ordinary Christian upholds. The highest spiritual teaching is that which Christianity teaches; only it is stated negatively. Nothing new is presented; it is the new presentation of it, the spiritual life would be found hardly though frequently expressed; while the way of attainment would be obscure.

Christianity teaches that man universally has a tendency to sin and that "all have sinned." The Scriptures, both Hebrew and Christian, declare that Sin is a state in which man's affections are alienated from his God and Father, so that he willfully disobeys those moral and spiritual laws of God which he knows he ought to obey. His understanding is darkened. Moral distinction becomes dim and his power for righteousness is weakened. He passes further and further in estrangement from Him, who is Life, Light and Love—man is thus degraded to be "lost."

Now Christian Science declares Sin to be an "effect" of "Error." (773). Error is a supposition that pleasure and pain—that intelligence, substance, life are existent in matter. Error is neither mind, nor one of its faculties. Mind is Truth; Error is its opposite, a belief without understanding. Error is unreal because untrue—that which seemeth to be, and is not. (773). Error is in fact another name for the false beliefs of mortal mind, and although stated to be unreal, we gather from Science and Health a long list of its positive and active powers, similar to those we found attributed to mortal mind. "It would seem that the radical error, which leads to all others, and especially to sin, sickness and death, is the belief that 'intelligence, substance and life are existent in matter,' in nerves and brains and so on. There is a certain truth in this, in reference to sin at least. In so far as much of our sin is due to a false apprehension of the relative value of things temporal and things eternal, to our seeking for life and our highest good in the material world and the things of sense, it may be truly said that we fall into sin by attributing 'substance' and 'life' to matter instead of penetrating beyond it to that which is the source of matter." Thus, in a modified sense, we may agree with Mrs. Eddy, that sin is due to a false belief. But this deals with the origin only—the accident rather than the essence of sin.

We have been taught that "sin is lawlessness," as represented by what man does and what he neglects to do. But we are now assured that "man is incapable of sin, sickness and death." (776). In this teaching it becomes a most Nirvana, a nothing. It is important to know how we are to regard wrong-doing in human conduct. Are these also illusions or are they real? Here we have nothing in exact terms in Science and Health, but, taken with other Christian Science literature, we gather that sinful acts are themselves an illusion. In the face of actual sinful deeds, therefore, a sensitive soul may be lightly told that his wicked acts are mere illusions. This involves great danger. Mrs. Eddy says, "Jesus taught that man is pure and holy." (477). Where? There is not so far as I am aware; one word of His in the New Testament to justify this assertion. He, whose Truth and Love for men were perfect, described all men, in a most pathetic sentence, as "being evil." (Matt. 7:11).

The writer of *Practical Metaphysics* directly contradicts this dictum of Jesus. "You are not a lost sinner, except as you have not loved yourself; and, referring to Jesus, He is said to have 'trampled underfoot the old dogma, that man is a sinner.' (39). In all this the intention seems clear to assert that man is incapable of sinning and that his incapacity is due to his nature. Mrs. Eddy sums up in her own words: "As for sin and disease, Christian Science says, in the language of the Master, 'Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead.' Let discord of every name and nature be heard no more, and let the harmonious and true sense of Life ever take possession of human consciousness." (395). This is a soothing exhortation; but, apart from the person and work of Jesus Christ, the ability for it has not been found by our race. And now it would seem as though the life and work of Jesus Christ, except as a Teacher and an Example, are rendered superfluous by the Christian Science attitude.

The New Testament teaches that the Son of God became incarnate in Jesus the Christ, permanently; that His glorified humanity persists as a pledge of our restoration and as the secret of sympathy with the tempted, the afflicted and the suffering. It is the personified prediction of rescue from sin, perfect in its nature, complete in its range and final in its extension to every part of the race whose nature the Son of God assumed. Wherefore the religion of Jesus has gained a hearing, the chief benefit has always centred about and returned to its doctrine of sin, sin's eradication, and the work of Jesus Christ as the means of deliverance. As to this Jesus Himself declared that "the Son of man came... to give His life a ransom for many." (Matthew 20:28). Whatever may be our particular way of stating the Atonement we must reckon fully with this ex cathedra declaration. It was foretold by institution and prophecy, expounded by those whom Jesus personally taught, and ennobled by His attitude and fact throughout His ministry on the earth plane. "We have sinned from Thy ways," He said, "and we have sinned from Thy ways." (John 8:9). The good shepherd laid down His life for the sheep. "I lay down my life for the sheep." For this reason My Father loves Me, because I lay down My life, in order that I may receive it back again. (John 10:11, 15, 17).

Holiness was vindicated in the highest degree, and re-established on the cross. Not through His perfect life alone, but through this crowning work, our God and Father could exercise to the full His magnanimity. He could be just and yet just to sinful man in the position of the just, and by that very act, supply the strongest motive to him to become actually upright in all his ways. The Resurrection of Jesus was, in turn, God's vindication of Him and the indication that full authority and power as a personal Saviour was bestowed upon Him. "The God of our forefathers has raised Jesus the life, whom you crucified and put to death. God has exalted Him to His right hand as Chief Leader and as Saviour, to give to Israel repentance and forgiveness of sins." (Acts 5:30, 31).

"Christ, once for all, died for sins, the innocent one for the guilty many, in order to bring us to God." (1 Peter 3:18). "Now, any system, which names itself Christian, may well be expected to agree with these primitive truths and emphasize them. But what do we find in Christian Science? 'Jesus is the human man, and Christ is the divine; hence the quality of Jesus Christ.' (457). The New Testament knows nothing of this dual personality. 'The Word became flesh.' Again, 'the invisible Christ was incarnated, whereas Jesus was a corporeal or bodily existence. This dual personality... continued until the Master's ascension, when the 'flesh,' the corporeal concept or Jesus disappeared.' (354). A 'corporeal concept' is a contradiction in terms. If Jesus was corporeal He was more than a concept, a notion. The disappearance of the body (Jesus) in the sense of ceasing to exist in any form flatly contradicts every reference in the New Testament. 'Jesus has become the guarantor of a better covenant.' (Hebrews 7:22) It is the Son of Man, exalted through His humiliation, who is at the right hand of God, the King and Priest of His Church.

Again, when Sin is taught to be an illusion, non-existent, the bearing of its teaching on the Cross and the Resurrection of Jesus is direct and important. No longer is Jesus Christ to be regarded as the unique Saviour, who "appeared once for all to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," (Hebrews 9:26). In Christian Science every vestige of vicarious suffering in any form or degree is absolutely excluded. "God's method of saving men through the vicarious atonement of Christ is a rudimentary idea—Jesus never taught it." (Practical metaphysics, p. 90). Mrs. Eddy would declare that there is no straight-forward, honest sense in which we can read the affirmation of Jesus that "the son of man came... to give His life as the redemption-price for many." Jesus declared that "He must... be put to death and on the third day be raised to life again." (Matthew 16:21). Christian Science denies that this ever took place. Mrs. Eddy speaks of the tragedy on the cross as "what seemed to be death." (40). "Let men think they had killed the body" (42).

In place of the Scriptural teaching as to God's method of redeeming sin, we have this: "Sin and death are destroyed by the law of God." But this is erroneous. The only destroyer of sin is the Lord Jesus Christ, even as He is: "the abolition of death, and the destruction of each is not yet." In His triumph both shall cease to be and from His innumerable company of sinless and deathless servants there shall arise the song of victory—an age-long and unique prediction—chaunting the final overthrow of evil. "O thou enemy, destructions are come to a perpetual end." This is not the conquest of Law; it is the victory of Love and Grace.

Mrs. Eddy's oration of the Cross prepares us also for the evaporation of the Resurrection, by the same Science! which names itself Christian. Jesus did not die on the cross! Thus "the lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from the law, and a place in which to solve the great problem of his being. His three days' work in the sepulchre, set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless, and Love to be the master of hate. He met and mastered, on the basis of Christian Science namely the power of mind over matter, all the claims of medicine, surgery, and hygiene. His disciples believed Jesus dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre; whereas he was alive." (44). Here is reproduced the former struggle with the term *Life-given* here with the capital L.

This contention as to the non-reality of the Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ was invented by a party in the early Christian Church. But this Doctrinal speedily received its quietus. Its revival now in the interests of a system which denies the reality of all matter is a curiosity. But, broadly, it is evident that the intention is to cut off the source of the teaching of Jesus Christ as a unique Saviour, dying according to His own word to put away sin, and being raised again in and with power to bestow eternal life as the gift of divine grace. Thus Christian Science stands for a temporary humanity of Jesus Christ, an apparent death and a make-believe resurrection. Among Christians there may be differences of view and interpretation of the truths which are central; but consistent doctrine of Christian Science can only give the lie to the Apostle, who declares that "Jesus was surrounded by death because of the offences we had committed, and was raised to life because of His resurrection." (Romans 4:25). The resultant teachings of Christianity are of course, also rejected. Forgiveness is an illusion. The writer of *Practical Metaphysics* says: "Forgive your own sins and they will be no more." Teach every man to be his own abolitioner, and public order is overthrown so far as law and safety is concerned. Mrs. Eddy persistently misrepresents the Christian doctrine of forgiveness. According to her statement of it, a sinner has only to confess his sin in order to receive God's pardon, and thus be free to sin again. This is the treasury which Paul effectually controverted. Fard is the very opposite of impunity. No man can receive and realize pardon, who does not turn his mind from sin, become penitent in heart concerning it and interestingly removed from the habit of sin. An experience has been found that is a possibility and certainty of pardon.

through the work of Jesus Christ and therefore, in justice as well as magnanimity, has proved the greatest incentive to God-living in the daily life.

The aspirations of Christian Science after Holiness are in full accord with New Testament Christianity. There have been praiseworthy systems which emphasized good points, yet lacked essential motive. Christian Science falls here also. The ultimate basis for motive and appeal is a Metaphysical, which will not bear scientific examination and a Philosophy, which reduces the earthly life of Jesus to that of a good suffering Exemplar, who, however, permitted His followers to cherish delusions concerning central truth about Himself. Aside from these there is the motive of assured bodily health and long life. All this is insufficient. For most of us to be told to disengage in the material world, with its temptations and sins, would not be to furnish us with the power to live apart from these. Herein the fatal lack of many systems, which with great energy have been promulgated apart from the doctrine of salvation from sin through a personal Saviour. The absence of the Christian teaching, that in the crucified and risen Christ we can lay hold on a Living Spiritual Force, which can deliver us from the bondage of Sin and prove a dynamic by which we can overcome, this is the great lack in the most important of the teachings of Christian Science.

It is through the Christ of the cross and the throne—that comes the assurance of pardon and sonship; and they are both equally real. "I brought His work to the end in us, Jesus Christ does actually deliver man from sin: vice is overcome. It is the peculiar power of Faith in a Saviour, which now ever-living Saviour, to deliver the human mind and desires of the human heart for a pure life and an endless life of glory into the certainty of possession. "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom also we have had our access by faith into this grace wherein we stand." (Romans 5:1-2).

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